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the body became more uniformly translucent, without however affecting the white opacity of the intestines. The generative apparatus appears to be undeveloped, as no distinct organs were observable. At the middle of the posterior portion of the body, in the usual position of the testes, there appeared a single clearer spot, and in advance of it a clearer streak. The character of these he had not determined.

Many worms, the *Echinorhynchus proteus,* clung to the interior of the intestine its whole length, but they were not so numerous as, nor larger than, they are commonly found to be in smaller individuals of the same fish.

Of two other large Rock-fish examined, weighing each about a dozen pounds, one was free of parasites of all kinds, and in the other there were only a few of the little crustacean, *Ergasilus,* adhering to the gills; and within the abdominal cavity, adherent to the stomach, closely coiled and encysted, a dozen nematoid worms, the *Agamonema capsularia,* a common parasite of the shad and herring. Neither of the fish contained a single Echinorhynchus, a remarkable circumstance, for he had never before examined a Rock-fish without finding this parasite present.

Louse of the Pelican.—PROF. LEIDY remarked that the admirable monograph of E. Piaget, "Les Pediculines," a large work with supplement, in 3 quarto volumes, illustrated, and published in Leyden from 1880 to 1885, presented to night, had reminded him that he had formerly made a communication to the Academy on an insect of the kind, which was remarkable on account of its living in the pouch of the Pelican. A brief description of the louse, under the name of *Menopon perale* is given in the Proceedings 1878, p. 100. Mr. Piaget describes two species of Menopon from Pelicans, *M. titan,* living on *Pelicanus onocrotalus* and *M. consanguineum,* which he observes appears by preference to infest the interior of the great pouch of *P. erythrorhynchus.* He remarks of the latter that it probably has some relation with *Menopon perale,* and regrets the insufficient description of this species for comparison. Prof. Leidy continued that M. Piaget's figures of *Menopon titan* and *M. consanguineum* appear so nearly alike and resemble so closely *M. perale* that from his own judgment, he would have regarded them as all of one species. In 1878 he had prepared a more detailed description with figures of *Menopon perale,* intended for publication in one of the government reports, but as it was not called for, it was forgotten until he was reminded of it by the appearance of the great work of M. Piaget. *Menopon perale* was named from specimens submitted to him by Prof. Wyman, who obtained it from the pouch of *Pelicanus trachyrhynchus,* in Florida, and others obtained by Dr. E. Coues, from the same bird, on the Red River, near Pembina, Dakota. Dr. Coues in his "Birds of the North West," U. S. Geol. Surv. 1874, 587, says of the White Pelican: "I took a female in very poor flesh, with worn, harsh, plumage, which was attributable to a disease of the pouch. On the inside of this organ were fastened in patches, great numbers of a louse, which produced an induration, ulceration, and finally perforation of the membrane."

The characters of *Menopon perale* as drawn from his original manuscript are as follow: Head wider than long, transverse reniform, pale brown with a darker patch and a crescentoid black spot between the clypeus and temple, fringed in front with short hairs, with a longer tuft at the posterior lateral lobe, and a row of eight along the posterior concave border. Antennæ concealed beneath the head, with the terminal joint largest and oval. Maxillary palpi cylindrical, reaching to the lateral border of the head, four-jointed. Mandibles strong, deeply two-toothed, black. Eyes two, close together on each side at the lateral border of the head. Prothorax narrower than the head, rounded hexagonal in outline and produced laterally in a strong conical point, pale brown above with a darker band crossing the middle and darker at the lateral borders, smooth. Metathorax as wide as the head, bell-shaped in outline, with lateral rounded angles; crossed by a row of hairs. Limbs well produced; anterior femora short and robust; the posterior two nearly twice as long as the former and darker brown in color. Tibiæ with a spur at the distal extremity. Tarsus with an ovate appendage at the proximal extremity, and a single hair at the distal extremity. Ungues strong, black. Abdomen long elliptical, nearly twice the length of the head and thorax and widest at the fourth segment. Segments of nearly equal length, the last one mammiliform, all with a wide chestnut brown band, and a row of short hairs emanating from clear circular bases. Last segment with an additional tuft of hairs on each side.

Entire length 2¼ lines; color translucent whitish and transversely striped with chestnut brown. Smaller individuals paler in color with narrower stripes of brown.

In an individual 4·75 mm. long, the head was 0·75 long and 1 mm. broad; the prothorax 0·55 long and 0·825 broad; the metathorax 0·625 long and 1 mm. broad; the abdomen 2·875 long and 1·25 m. broad.

Attached singly or in groups up to fifteen or more between the folds of the lining membrane of the pouch of *Pelicanus trachyrhynchus.*

The President was authorized to execute on behalf of the Academy an acceptance of a Deed of Trust, by which Mrs. Emma W. Hayden conveys to the Society in trust the sum of $2500.00, to be known as the Hayden Memorial Geological Fund, in commemoration of her husband the late Prof. Ferdinand V. Hayden M. D., LL.D.

According to the terms of the deed, a bronze medal and the balance of the interest arising from the fund are to be awarded annually for the best publication, exploration, discovery or research in the sciences of geology and paleontology, or in such particular branches thereof as may be designated. The award and all matters connected therewith are to be determined by a committee to be selected in an appropriate manner by the Academy.

MAY 8.

The President, Dr. LEIDY, in the chair.

Eighteen members present.

The following papers were presented for publication:—

"On the formation of rock-salt beds and mother-liquor salts." By Dr. Carl Ochsenius.

"Description of a new species of Ocinebra." By John Ford.

Parasites of the Pickerel.—Dr. LEIDY remarked that among the numerous parasites which are mentioned as infesting the Pike, *Esox lucius,* of Europe, no *Tænia* is indicated. In the Pickerel, *Esox reticulatus* brought to our market, a species of the latter appears to be common. In two fishes he found half a dozen, in the intestine and stomach; and in another a single individual two feet in length. It resembles closely the *Tænia amblopltitis,* noticed in the Rock Bass, *Ambloplitis rupestris* (Proc, 1887, 23) and may be the same. Distinguishing it with the name of TAENIA LEPTOSOMA, its characters are as follow: Body long, and thin, and at the fore-part thread-like. Head unarmed, without rostellum, with four equidistant hemispherical bothria; neck very short or none; anterior segments transversely linear, many times wider than long; posterior segments gradually becoming proportionately longer and quadrate and barrel shaped; genital apertures marginal, alternating irregularly. Ova spherical.

Length from six to nine and twenty six inches, shortening to one-half or less; breadth to 2 and 2·5 mm. Head 0·25 to 0·5 mm. broad; bothria 0·125 to 0·175 mm. Anterior segments an inch from the head 0·175 mm. long by 1 mm. broad; posterior segments 0·5 to 0·75 mm. long by 2 to 2·5 mm. broad. Ova 0·028 to 0·032 mm. in diameter.

A single slender *Scolex* associated with the longest *Tænia* was 4 mm. long by 0·25 wide, but elongated to 8 mm. by 0·1 wide. The head was of the same form as that of the *Tænia.* After being in alcohol, the head of the *Scolex* was 0·225 mm. wide with the bothria 0·1 mm. in diameter. The posterior part of the body exhibited traces of segmentation, with the segments 0·075 mm. long by 0·25 wide.